

BERKELEY GAZETTE

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NUMBER 6.

HOT SCRIMMAGE

Sophomores Give Freshmen Battle.

The Burning of Bourdon Last Night.

A Futile Attempt to Prevent it.

THE CAREER OF ABRAHAM POWELL CLOSED.—HEART DISEASE WAS THE FATAL MALADY.

Bourdon Successfully Cremated.

A great deal of preparation has been made for the purpose of putting out of the way forever and ever (until another year) the hated Bourdon. Two parties were interested—one to carry out and the other to prevent. To a certain extent both were successful. The Freshies were the final winners and totally cremated the coffin filled with the distasteful text books.

The students convened at a barn in the portion of the town south of the University grounds and early in the evening took up their line of march for the campus. The Sophs allowed them to get fairly underway before an attack was made upon the truck bearing the coffin. It was well lighted at the outset with lanterns but this did not last long as a rush was made for the coffin and out went the candles, which were inside of Chinese lanterns. Struggle after struggle took place but the attackers had always to fall back. Soon the campus was reached and a final attempt was made by the Sophomores to get the coffin away. They were overpowered by numbers and many of them captured and tied up until the final services were ended. The night was not a pleasant one and many persons who wanted to see the performance were kept away. Many of the students got their good clothes well covered with mud in the various scrimmages, but no serious accidents happened.

Gone Before.

Almost daily the papers have to chronicle the death of pioneer Californians. Nearly half a century has elapsed since those who may be classed in this category first stepped ashore and began to breathe the air of the Golden Gate. The latest one to succumb to the fate of all was Abraham Powell, who silently passed away yesterday afternoon at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco at the age of 67 years.

Abraham Powell was born in the city of Philadelphia in 1828 and learned the trade of joiner under his father who was at that time foreman joiner at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. While learning his trade he made a considerable study of civil engineering which was of service to him in after life.

Like many others he caught the gold fever and sailed in the Osceola for California on January 16, 1849 and arrived in the following August. He had but little experience in the mines rather pursuing the business of his trade. About one year after his arrival he was offered a position in the Philadelphia Navy Yard and went East to fill it. In the latter part of 1854 Commodore Smith Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks appointed Mr. Powell to the position of foreman joiner of the Mare Island Navy Yard,

and he again came to California bringing his family with him. This was immediately after Captain D. G. Faragut (afterwards Admiral) had hoisted his flag at this Navy Yard. Mr. Powell in addition to his stated duties also performed those belonging to the Naval Constructor, there being no officer of that part of the service on the coast then. Ten years later he resigned the government position and established a lumber yard in Vallejo. The business increased and in 1879 he organized the Puget Sound Lumber Company of which he was general manager to the time of his death.

Abraham Powell was of a genial disposition and made a host of friends. His business extending all over the State made him quite a traveler and his acquaintance was large. He was a member of the California Pioneers, and California Commandery No. 1. He leaves a widow, one son and four daughters. The eldest daughter is the wife of F. A. Leach of the Oakland Enquirer. Good bye, dear friend, good bye. J. O. H.

A Well Planned Scheme.

It looks as if M. J. Delhomica of Colorado had worked up a nice little business for himself. He is the owner of several cabins about Aspen and in one of them the Deputy Sheriff found a small smelting plant. With this plant there were found five bars of silver bullion and a large quantity of high grade ore. The goods captured are supposed to be worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The detectives are on the track of men who have been selling this ore. The scheme of buying small lots of rich ore from any one who would sell it and then smelting it opened up a very rich line of trade and one that could be worked for sometime without creating much suspicion. The finding out of this matter augurs hard lines for somebody.

Terms Accepted.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. — The Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has decided to accept the conditions and order of events put forward by the University. California suggests that two men only be entered in each event.

Of course these conditions are less favorable to Pennsylvania, but in consideration of the great distance traveled by the Californians for the meeting, and her small team, it was thought to be only fair that they should be accepted.

Here is Superstition.

In Vossburg, Mississippi, recently some negroes disinterred the body of a woman for the purpose of getting what they call an "unconjure" bone. It is the fourth rib on the left side of the body. Dice are manufactured from it to be used in crap games, the negroes believing that such dice will always bring good luck. Some negroes have been arraigned to appear before the Court.

W. B. Presbyterian Social.

The West Berkeley Presbyterian Society gave a social in their church last evening and it was a very pleasant affair. The evening was spent in hearing recitations, dialogues and music, interspersed with a general conversation on topics of the day. In the latter part of the evening a light collation was served and enjoyed by all the participants. A great deal of good and pleasant feeling is developed in these socials. They are of great benefit to those who attend.

Chile is getting herself upon a war-footing. She has obtained forty German officers to drill her army and has purchased a large quantity of war material in Germany.

Miss Lou Wilson of Pasadena observed an obstruction on the Santa Fe car track and found it to be a huge boulder placed between the rails under the end of one of the timbers that form the crossing, which had to be pried up for the purpose. Miss Wilson, finding it impossible for her to remove it and knowing the passenger train would be along in a few minutes, ran down the track as the locomotive whistled, and was just in time to stop the train and save the lives of many people. The dastardly attempt to murder cannot be too quickly punished if the scoundrel ever gets caught.

The Executive Committee of the Manufacturers' Association held a meeting and approved of the bond given by Secretary Mead. A special committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the feasibility of organizing a securities exchange. This Committee is to report at the next meeting. The proposition is to help projectors of legitimate enterprises and will be very beneficial.

The Durrant examination was proceeded with yesterday. Nothing further than has already been published came to light. It was intended to take the testimony of Dr. Barrett which was of such a nature that all the females in attendance were asked to retire. However other arrangements were made and a continuance of taking testimony was had until next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

A stepson of John Bensley, promoter of the Bensley Water Works at San Francisco in early days, has turned up. His name is Edward McMahon. In settling up the Bensley estate this young man was left out and as he only discovered very recently who his mother and stepfather were, he will put in a claim for whatever property he may be entitled to under the law. His stepfather died before his mother.

Frank O'Brien on the corner of University avenue and Fifth street, will register all who desire to vote for officers created under the new charter. There are only two days left for registering purposes. Mr. O'Brien will be on hand Saturday evening as well as during the daytime for the accommodation of voters.

Governor West of Utah has appointed delegates to a convention to be held in San Francisco at some future time, for the purpose of getting the conventions of 1896 held at some place on the Pacific Coast.

This seems to be a pretty good yarn: A hailstorm passed through three counties in Texas Thursday. Hailstones as large as goose eggs covered the ground to the depth of 2 feet.

The preliminary examination of Dr. Macbeth for the murder of Mrs. Catherine Quinn has been postponed in Police Court 3 of San Francisco to May 9, 1895.

At Victor, Colorado, the Denver and Rio Grande express was robbed of \$100. The explanation given by the agent does not appear to be satisfactory to the officials.

The Attorney General of the United States has decided that nominations to the Naval Academy made by members of the last Congress after noon of March 4th are of no effect.

It is estimated that the cold snap in December last destroyed 2,500,000 boxes of unpacked oranges in the State of Florida.

Troops at Fort Riley are being transferred to Fort Grant and those in the latter place are being sent to Fort Riley.

It is now believed that the British squadron has closed the port of Corinto, Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission has met in Washington and organized.

MEMORIAL DAY.

To Be Observed This Year in Oakland

And Berkeley in a Becoming Manner.

About the I. O. O. F. Celebration Yesterday.

AND OTHER LOCAL NEWS SPECIALLY WRITTEN UP FOR THE GAZETTE READERS.

Decoration Day.

The union memorial services to be held at Mountain View Cemeter and Blair Park on Decoration Day, is now occupying the attention of the Grand Army men and the committee appointed by them to make arrangements.

The ministers who will act on the committee to assist in arranging the order of exercises and the list of speakers have not yet been chosen.

But such well known and highly esteemed clergymen as Rev. Mr. Robert Coyle, Rev. Chas. Wendte, Rev. Wm. Rader, and Rev. R. Ritchie of St. Paul's Episcopal church, will be asked to confer with the Grand Army committee and assist them in any way in their power to perfect a good programme for the day.

It is the desire to have a fine parade in the morning sometime between 10:30 and 12 o'clock, in which all the Grand Army men, national guards, boys' brigades and all other civic and patriotic organizations take part.

At the cemetery the service of decorating the graves will be performed, while the band furnishes appropriate music.

After the ceremonies at the cemetery the crowd will go over to Blair Park, where a splendid programme of patriotic music by the band and short orations from a number of good speakers will be given.

Some other attractive features are being talked of in the way of open air songs by the audience. Owing to the absence of the G. A. R. delegates to Sacramento to attend the state convention, nothing has been done this week. Next week, however, the committee will get down to business.

The events of the last few days have shown what Oakland can do in the way of parades. The one to take place on Memorial Day is expected to eclipse anything of the kind ever held in Oakland. It is probable that a detachment of cavalry or infantry from the Presidio will participate as well as the military cadets from the state university at Berkeley.

The intention is to observe the day to the fullest extent, as was intended in setting it aside.

The people are awakened to the fact that they have been a little remiss in respect and honor they should show to the dead heroes who preserved the unity of the nation, and they will endeavor in the grand patriotic turn out on Memorial Day to make amends for the past.

Fabiola Fiesta.

The Fiesta day of the Fabiola Hospital occurs on May day and extensive operations have been made to make money out of it for the benefit of the Hospital. Various societies and clubs

have donated services for helping this deserving institution along. Oakland will primp up to receive her many visitors from the surrounding towns. The parade will be very interesting. Probably the procession will be longer than any one yet in Oakland. The decoration of all that take part in the parade will be of an elaborate character and there will be the spirit of excellence which will bring the whole up to a high average standpoint.

Sudden Death.

Irving Wood Mills the only son of W. H. Mills, land agent of the Southern Pacific Company, died last evening at the residence of his parents in San Francisco. The deceased was but 24 years of age and his death was unexpected until a very short time before it occurred. He was in the law department of the railroad company and was considered a young man of more than common ability. It was a sad blow to the parents and they have the sympathy of a very large number of friends. The body was taken to Sacramento for interment where the young man was born.

Those Odd Fellows who could not attend the dedication services at Themerlito did the next best thing and celebrated the anniversary of the order by having a picnic at Shell Mound Park. Upwards of 1000 people were on the ground. While many enjoyed themselves passing round about the many pretty avenues others spent their time dancing in the pavilion. The games commenced at 2 o'clock and afforded a great deal of amusement. Rain commencing to fall about 4 o'clock the crowd started for home as quickly as possible.

Miss Kate Irwin Wheelock, the acknowledged queen of the whist players was tendered a reception by the Oakland Whist Club on Wednesday evening last at its club rooms. Flowers were used for decorations, roses having the supremacy. Wisteria was used for drapery. Refreshments were duly served. While every one enjoyed the evening's entertainment, none seemed more pleased than Miss Wheelock.

On account of the rain which has made the ground in such a condition that it is not good for people to be upon for picnic purposes, the order of Hermann sons has postponed their third annual gathering until further public notice is given. The picnic had been announced to take place tomorrow (Sunday) at Oak Grove. Sometime during the first part of the week action will be taken and then a definite day will be announced.

West Berkeley Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, Rev. C. J. Mason, Priest in charge; W. B. Chase, Lay-reader. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening song and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Bible class immediately after the evening service. All are invited to attend.

Public worship will be observed in the West Berkeley Presbyterian church tomorrow at the usual hours, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Rev. J. Hunter will preach the sermons. The Y. P. S. C. E. meets at 6:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Special song service in the evening.

St. Joseph's Church, Rev. T. Phillips, rector. Mass on week days at 9 o'clock; on Sundays at 7:30 and 10:30. Evening services during Lent on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7:30.

Regular services will be held at the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church at 2 o'clock tomorrow, over the tailor establishment of J. Bargquist, 2312 Ninth street. Mr. B. G. Fardeg, will preach.

GAZETTELETS.

Leave your orders for the Berkeley Steam Laundry at Kelsey's Drug Store.

Get your political printing done at the GAZETTE office with neatness and despatch and at living rates.

Charles L. Gilbert has been appointed substitute mail carrier in the East Berkeley office.

A special train from Ogden brought Attorney J. C. Martin from that place to Oakland in 24 hours. The usual time is 36 hours or more.

Within the past week more or less sickness has developed in the way of colds, which have proved pretty hard for old people and children to withstand. The rain may prove a corrective.

Don't forget to attend the Peralta Fire Company's social tonight at Lorin Hall. There will be a great many square inches to the foot of fun in the hall. It will be just the place to go to if you want to drive dull care away.

The Odd Fellows Home in Themerlito was dedicated yesterday. A great many people were in attendance. Charles N. Fox one of California's oldest Odd Fellows was orator of the day.

George E. Hanscom, wife and son, of Vallejo, made a flying visit to Berkeley yesterday. Mr. Hanscom is an electrical engineer and is in charge of the telephone and fire system at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It is pretty well known that the Spanish government has made the amende honorable to the United States government on account of the firing upon the steamer Allianca.

Oscar Wilde's trial commenced in London yesterday. Men and women fought for standing room. Although the testimony of young Parker was most revolting the reports do not say that anybody left the courtroom.

The body of Lelia Warfield, one of the three children drowned in Butte creek near Chico, day before yesterday, was found about half a mile below the ford under a drift. Search for the other two bodies continue.

The case of George Nottingham on trial at Martinez has gone to the jury. Jones, who turned State's evidence and told the whole business, has been contradicted by Nottingham and his wife to a certain extent.

Charles Stanley a cook living in Los Angeles, shot his wife because she would not live with him, and then shot himself. The man died but it is thought the woman will recover.

Captain-General Martinez de Campos has arrived in Havana and will immediately proceed to put in motion the whole force of the Spanish government so as to quickly suppress the insurrection which has already made considerable headway on the island.

The rain, which commenced falling yesterday afternoon, continued to come down through the night quite heavily at times. It has reached over a good part of the State and has caused great rejoicing to all who have anything to do with cultivating land.

It took a Stockton jury just five minutes to acquit Edith Elder who was charged with the murder of Frank Quinn. The giving of the verdict was an exciting one. Any demonstration was stopped by the Court. It was apparent however that the decision so quickly arrived at met the approval of everybody.

Some of the city dailies are again attacking the government ships and officers, more particularly by innuendo than in a straightforward manner. No opportunity is allowed to escape when malignment can be used. Often if there does not happen to be an occasion one is manufactured to suit.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1895.

SOUND DOCTRINE.

The following letter written by a leading member of the Pan-American Congress is self-explanatory and comes to the public in a very opportune time:

In view of the fact that Great Britain has refused to arbitrate the differences between it and the republic of Nicaragua, it may be wise to call the attention of the public to the position which was assumed by the American republic on the question of arbitration in the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1890. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by that Congress, Chile alone abstaining from voting:

First—That the principle of conquest shall not * * * be recognized as admissible under American public law.

Second—That all cessions of territory made during the continuance of the treaty of arbitration shall be void if made under threats of war or the presence of an armed force.

Third—Any nations from which such cessions shall be exacted may demand that the validity of the cession so exacted shall be submitted to arbitration.

Fourth—Any renunciation of the right to arbitration made under the conditions named in the second section shall be null and void.

These resolutions were introduced by Mr. Blaine. It will be seen that in so far as the Pan-American Congress voiced the popular sentiment of the nations represented therein arbitration was declared to be a settled principle of American international law.

It ought to be here stated that the United States assumed a conspicuous position in obtaining this declaration, and that position was taken by this country in the interest of the small republics of this continent and not in the interest of the United States; for it should be noted that the United States would receive the least benefit by reason of international arbitration. This is the great republic of the Western continent, and, if need be, could fight its way.

Arbitration means international justice and is the modern and most enlightened means of settling international difficulties. It is founded upon the theory that the right and not the physical power of the nations involved shall control. Thus, in the great court of arbitration, the smallest and most powerful nations are equals.

In view of this undisputed trend of international enlightened public sentiment, the question is, Can the United States afford to remain silent while England takes possession of the chief port and part of the territory of one of the republics on this continent and by physical force proceeds to collect an arbitrary amount of money which it has assessed against that republic? This is but the successful practice of the bully and the buccaner. England would never attempt to do this with any first-class European power nor would it attempt to do it with the United States.

Indeed, if England can assess Nicaragua \$75,000 as a penalty for sending its Consular Agent out of the territory of Nicaragua, why not assess Nicaragua \$7,000,000 or even \$70,000,000? For if the right exists in England to do the one, there can be no question it equally has the right to do the other. It thus becomes a simple proposition of the will to do and the power to accomplish. If England can thus destroy one American republic, why can it not with equal right destroy others, and in time assume dominion over all the small republics of the Western world?

Will the United States stand quietly by and permit the autonomy of a sister republic on the American continent to be thus destroyed, and especially for the reasons given in this instance? I think not.

I do not suggest that the United States should for trivial causes engage in war, even to defend a sister American nation, but when it shall become

necessary for this great country to maintain the right of arbitration, as between the smaller powers of the western world and the great and aggressive European nations, or when the autonomy of an American republic is unjustly attacked by a foreign European power, or when the principles or the so-called Monroe doctrine are cast to the winds and a foreign power like England comes into the very shadow of this republic and attempts by force to either acquire territory or destroy the little power that possesses it, then the United States must, in defense of its own independence, maintain the independence of the other American republics. It is an attack upon this Nation for any foreign power to acquire territory on the American continent by force of arms. Respectfully,

M. M. ESTER.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 26th.

Corinto has been successfully occupied by the British force and it now holds possession of the Custom House. The port is blockaded.

The Pope is making preliminary arrangements and hopes to enter into diplomatic relations with the Emperor of Japan to establish a new mission.

Minister Kurino of Japan, who represents his government at Washington, looks ahead just a little and suggests on the q. t. that as the commercial interests of America are larger with Japan than either those of Germany or Russia it would be well, if the two latter countries make any kick about the recent treaty, for America to say a few favorable words to Japan. Kurino has a long head above his shoulders.

Caterpillars in large quantities have begun to infest the extreme southern portion of the State. From the Colorado river to Palm Springs the country is literally full of them and not a green thing is left in their tracks. The grape vines are the first thing attacked. As they have to be killed by hand in order to get rid of them effectually one can easily see the amount of work there is to be done if the vines and consequently the crop is to be saved.

Odd Fellows from all the different parts of the Southern portion of the State celebrated the Seventy-sixth anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Santa Ana yesterday. The attendance was large and the festivities of day and evening, which were of various kinds, were enjoyed by all.

If you are in need of Potatoes, Hay, Grain, Wood or Coal, don't fail to go to C. Demetrik & Co., Commission Merchants and wholesale dealers in the above articles. Shattuck avenue, near University avenue. Telephone, No. 43; P. O. Box, 115.

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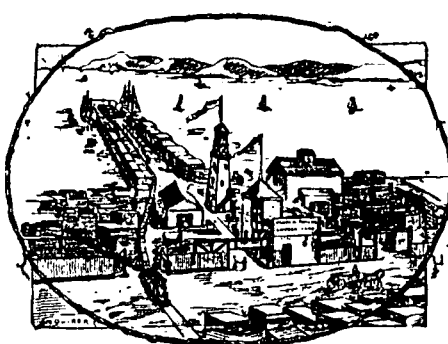
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THE SPANS OF LIFE.

DIFFERENCES OF DURATION IN MEN AND ANIMALS.

One of the Shortest Is that of the May Fly and One of the Longest the Elephant—Among Insects the Period of Adult Life Varies Greatly.

An essay of Weismann, charming and profound and written before the obsession of a logical theory had carried him into arid metaphysics, discussed the duration of life in men and animals. To many, perhaps to most, living things, death comes unexpectedly, with an ironical indifference to the period of the animal's life or to its business of the moment. The man may be preparing to be merry; the bird may be a-building, the butterfly not yet dry from the chrysalis, when they are fallen upon by blind mischance, by enemies intent only on dinner or by unthinking microbes. Confronted by such extrinsic accidents, men cry out after their kind, the poet attuning an ineffectual lamentation, the moralist preaching, the pagan urging to the day of pleasure, but the naturalist must be dumb. His opportunity comes with the animals that avoid or escape colliding fates, and that yet after a fixed period run down like a clock. The seeds of death apparently have been lying inert in the body and come to fatal maturity after a lapse of time that varies little among individuals of the same species, but that is widely different among different kinds of animals.

Threescore and ten is the natural period of man's life. The elephant will live 200 years, the horse but half a century. Singing birds and fowls and pheasants will live for nearly 20 years, but parrots, eagles, falcons and swans are known to survive their century. Some live through nearly two centuries. Queen ants and working ants may live for years. Sir John Lubbock kept a queen ant alive for 13 years, during all which period she continued to lay fertile eggs, but the males live only a few days. Queen bees live two or three years; workers and drones a few months, although indeed in one sense the death of the latter is unnatural, as the workers drive them away from the stores of food, so that they perish of starvation. Among insects generally the period of adult life varies greatly. Many, like the May flies, dance in the sun only for a few hours; the sexes meet, the eggs are deposited and the creatures die before nightfall. Many butterflies and moths are unprovided with feeding organs and live only a few hours, others for many days.

Leaving out of count certain minor factors, like the time required for growing to a larger size and the slower growth of animals that must waste time and energy in capturing living food, it is certain that there is an intimate connection all through the animal kingdom between the duration of life and the reproductive habits. Animals, in one sense, are like the bright and fragrant flowers of plants; since when their function is accomplished, when seeds are formed, they wither and perish. The business of the animal seems to be, not to live its own life, but to reproduce its own kind, and the term of life at its disposal is adjusted accurately to the special difficulties of this purpose. Weismann and Alfred Russel Wallace suggest that death comes as soon as possible after the due number of successors has been produced, in order that each species may always be represented by a full tale of young and vigorous individuals. Natural selection acts like a contractor who has undertaken to keep a window box gay with fresh blossoms; each plant must be removed almost before its flowers fade.

But our present concern is with the fact rather than with explanation of the fact. Taking the needs of reproduction as a master key, we find it unlocking the secrets of inequalities of life. The May flies live only a few hours, but their eggs are produced abundantly and have only to be dropped into pools from which their parents, leaving their chrysalis, sprang into the sunny air. The short lived moths and butterflies similarly are untroubled by family cares. When the eggs have to be deposited on common and abundant food plants the females need and possess few hours in which to accomplish their easy task. The males, on the other hand, have to fly about seeking and sometimes fighting for possession of the females, and to them a longer life is allotted. Butterflies and moths that live for more than a few days are those whose caterpillars require a rarer food plant, a more carefully chosen nursery and feeding ground. The females have to fly about seeking convenient spots for their offspring, and the eggs, instead of ripening and being deposited simultaneously, are laid from day to day until the full tale be accomplished. In many tribes of bees the males play their part but once, and that during the nuptial flight of the queen. Immediately afterward they die or shortly after are killed by the workers. The queens, secluded in the middle of the hive, produce crops of workers year after year, and so their lives are prolonged.

Among the birds and beasts parental cares have brought length of days with them. The small singing birds are rapid breeders, sometimes producing five or six nestlings twice a year, but their enemies are equally numerous, and despite the constant attention of the male and female play such havoc with the young that hardly in 20 years will a pair rear up young enough to maintain the species. Birds like pheasants and fowls are still more prolific, but old and young like are preyed upon by a multitude of enemies. The birds of prey are slow breeders. Their active flight makes it impossible that the females should carry with them a burden of developing eggs, and in their long lives they leave behind them no more progeny than quakers breeding shorter lived creatures.—Saturday Review.

LONGFELLOW'S FIRST POETRY.

He Was More Than Thirty When His First Volume Was Published.

Toward the end of 1836 he took up his abode in Cambridge, where he was to reside for the rest of his life—for 45 years. He was made to feel at home in the society of the scholars who clustered about Harvard, then almost the sole center of culture in the country. His work for the college was not so exacting that he had not time for literature. The impulse to write poetry returned, yet the next book he published was the prose "Hyperion," which appeared in 1839, and which, though it has little plot or action, may be called a romance. The youthful and poetic hero, a passionate pilgrim in Europe, was, more or less, a reflection of Longfellow himself.

A few months later in the same year he published his first volume of poetry—"Voices of the Night"—in which he reprinted certain of his earlier verses, most of them written while he was at Bowdoin. Some of these boyish verses show the influence of Bryant, and others reveal to us that the young poet had not yet looked at life for himself, but still saw it through the stained glass windows of European tradition. The same volume contained also some more recent poems—"The Beloved City" and "The Reaper and the Flowers" and the "Psalm of Life"—perhaps the first of his poems to win a swift and abiding popularity. These lyrics testified that Longfellow was beginning to have a style of his own. As Hawthorne wrote to him, "Nothing equal to them was ever written in this world—this western world, I mean."

Certainly no American author had yet written any poem of the kind so good as the best of those in Longfellow's volume of "Ballads," printed two years later. Better than any other American poet Longfellow had mastered the difficulties of the story in song, and he knew how to combine the swiftness and the picturesqueness the ballad requires. His ballads have more of the old time magic, more of the early simplicity, than those of any other modern English author. Of its kind there is nothing better in the language than "The Skeleton in Armor," with its splendid lyric swing, and "The Village Blacksmith" and "The Wreck of the Hesperus" are almost as good in their humber sphere. "Excelsior," in the same volume, voices the noble aspirations of youth and has been taken to heart by thousands of boys and girls.—Professor Brander Matthews in St. Nicholas.

Preparing For a Culling.

Kit Alexander had been warned several times for breaches of school discipline and was at length reported to the head master, who gave him a final warning. One night not long after Kit was again caught in mischief, and he felt that this time he was "in for it." A flogging by the doctor was no joke, and Kit determined to make what preparation he could that the wind might be tempered to the shorn lamb.

On rising the next morning he put on first his undershirt, then a layer of stiff brown paper, then his jerseys, upon these a sweater and over all a clean white shirt, borrowed from his chum, whose clothing was two sizes larger than his own. Lastly he put on his coat and vest.

It was a very hot day in June, and at morning intermission Kit whispered to a friend: "I'm nearly stifled. I hope he'll give it to me now."

But the doctor said nothing, and Kit went on stewing until dinner time. He felt half inclined to disperse at least with the sweater before afternoon school, but fear of the doctor's cane deterred him.

All through the afternoon he suffered untold misery, mopping his face until his handkerchief would mop no more. But at length, just before dismissal, came a messenger. "The doctor would like to see Alexander in his study."

On entering the study the boy saw the supple, snakelike cane lying on the table. "Well, Alexander," said the doctor, "I can go on warning you no longer. You have brought this upon yourself. But as it is your first visit here for such a purpose I shall make your punishment somewhat milder. Hold out your hand; four on each!"—Youth's Companion.

Blackie and the Magician.

Many years ago "the Wizard of the North" gave some performances in Edinburgh, and Professor Blackie was one of the crowd who went to see them. As he was making his way in he felt something at his coattail, and putting his hand into his pocket he found an egg. This he took out and most adroitly transferred it to the pocket of a young man just in front of him, a person as unlike himself as can well be imagined. Arrived in the hall, he remarked where this young man placed himself and chose his own seat in a corner as remote as possible. When the time came for "Wizard" Anderson to "trouble" him for the egg, he arose and explained that he had nothing of the sort in his pocket, but that he believed "that gentleman" could produce it, pointing to the astonished young man, whose surprise, however, by no means equaled that of the wizard.—M. A. in London News.

Driven to It.

Mrs. Toogood—I don't see how it is that men find so much pleasure in such a brutal business as prize fighting. Broken Face Bill—I don't see how we kin help it, lady. The women is crowdin us men out of all the professions, and they ain't nothin else for us ter do. That's the only reason I'm in it, lady.—Roxbury (Mass.) Gazette.

Caffarelli thought so much of his voice that once when challenged to fight a duel he refused on the ground that he had no right to expose to any risk the life of so great a singer.

The slashes or openings in an outer garment to show the one beneath were formerly called paces.

WHAT DREAMS ARE.

SIGNIFICATION OF VISIONS THAT ARE BEHELD IN SLEEP.

Scientists and Soothsayers Unsatisfactory in Their Attempted Explanations—Some of the Interpretations Given by the Sages of Long Ago.

Scientists explain that dreams are but reflections of our waking thoughts and actions. We who dream know it is not so. We know that sleep brings visions not of places and things and people we have seen, but of strange, weird images and happenings that our mortal eyes never saw and meditations never conjectured.

The Bible tells of the interpreting of dreams, and ancient experts divined according to principles now unknown. Those who seers believed in dreams as foretellers of future events, of good and evil to the dreamer, whose sleeping hours were filled with visions of delight, or mayhap with phantoms of horror.

The sage, Abracadabra, in his immortal treatise on the signification of dreams, says among a host of wise and witty conclusions: "It is fortunate to dream of little pigs, but unfortunate to dream of big bullocks." It may occur to the feeble intellect groping for cause and effect that this can be explained by the self evident fact that "little pigs" are harmless, but "big bullocks" are the opposite.

"If you dream you have lost a tooth, you will soon lose a friend," remains prophetic. Indeed the loss of a molar or an incisor is to be deplored, and peradventure the first premonitory twinge of an exposed nerve has caused the dream. But how explain "If you dream your house is on fire, you will soon have news from a far country," and "to dream of clear water is a sign of grief?"

Perhaps the modern system of interpretation may be summed up in the terse aphorism that "dreams go by contraries." So if you dream of receiving money you will likely lose it; if you dream of kisses, fond and sweet, you have blows in store. "If you dream of the dead, you will hear from the living."

It is more conducive to comfort of mind, on the whole, to return to the ancient sages. Abracadabra may again be quoted as declaring that the "most fortunate of all dreams is to dream that you are up to your neck in mud and mire." But, again, "to dream that you stand naked in the streets is a sure sign of trouble, distress and perplexity." Not to be wondered at sure, even in a dream!

Let us go back still further and consult a much older authority than Abracadabra—the wise and learned Tyrosophorus. He gives a long list of significations, embracing almost every known tree and plant, vegetable, flowers and fruits. To dream of a leafless tree is a sign of great sorrow; of a tree without branches, despair and suicide; the yew and the elder mean sickness to the young and death to the old.

"For a maiden to dream of stripping the bark from any tree is a sign of loss of character," declares the hoary old sage, for a married woman it means bereavement. Indeed Tyrosophorus divides his significations according to the sex and condition of the dreamers. Thus to a man the stripping of the bark portends an increase of fortune. The lime tree means a voyage across the ocean; the elder tree is auspicious and the fir tree more so; to dream of the oak portends long life and prosperity—fitting is this, decidedly—and the ash tree foretells a long journey.

Only limited by the number of known shrubs are their significations. To dream of dock leaves means a present or possibly only a visit from your country relatives. Of artichokes we are told that they signify favor from an unexpected source. Sorrel means the approach of calamity which will require all your courage to face. Of the sunflower, the loved of the aesthetic, a deep wound to your pride.

If a fair maiden dreams of daffodils, she must, alas, mistrust her lover! He will bear watching. A sad fate with which to burden the innocent posy. Heart's ease means heartache. Lilies, joy; to dream of roses brings happy love not unmixed with sorrow. The fragrant, modest violet, whose perfumed petals give sweet odor without stint, if seen and carried in dreams, brings sorrow and evil to the unwedded, but the opposite, joy and good, to the married. Water lilies appropriately portend dangers from the sea. Yellow flowers betoken jealousy. Of fruits, pomegranate is the best. To dream of this rosy fruit denotes happy marriage to the single and peace between quarrelsome couples. Green figs mean embarrassment, but dry ones mean money to the poor and mirth to the wealthy. Quinces indicate pleasant company, and lemons tell of separation.

To dream of aloe in bloom betokens a legacy. Without a blossom, long life. The broom flower means an increase of family, and the delicate anemone is a sign that you will soon fall in love or be made love to. To dream of asparagus in bunches, as one buys it from the market stalls, is a sign of tears, but if in your dream you see it growing it means good fortune. Cauliflower is better to eat than to dream of. It signifies when you see it in your dreams that all your friends will drop you for no worse reason than poverty.

There are more disagreeable significations to dreams than pleasant ones. To dream of vermin is a sign of sickness. I have found this true in my own experience. To dream of serpents, false friends are about you. A falling rain foretells tears and broken eggs a quarrel. Eggs unbroken denote good luck and prosperity. To dream of fruit of any kind out of season means anger without reason, which is a rhyme at all events.—Emma I. McLagan in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Gallygascynes, commonly corrupted to gallygascins, were a combination brooches and hose.

HENRY R. PATTERSON. AUGUST VOLLMER.

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

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Regular Nominee Non Partisan Convention.

FOR TRUSTEE

SEVENTH WARD

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

Prohibition and Taxpayers' Nominee

TRUSTEE 7TH WARD.

TOWN OF BERKELEY

ISAAC W. WELLS

(PRESENT INCUMBENT.)

FOR TOWN MARSHAL.

J. W. STRIKER,

Regular Nominee of the Non-Partisan Convention.

ELECTION, MAY 13, 1895.

FOR TOWN CLERK.

CHAS. W. GOMPERTZ,

Regular Nominee of the Non-Partisan Convention.

ELECTION, MAY 13, 1895.

M. L. HANSCOM

Announces himself as a

Candidate for Town Clerk.

JOHN SQUIRES

Hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of

TOWN TREASURER.

You'll have a Fit

AND BE SATISFIED

If you have your Clothes made by

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THE FASHIONABLE TAILORS

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Finest Workmanship. Perfect Fitting.

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Bank Building, Berkeley, Cal.

Telephone No. 8, Five bells.

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Office and Residence 840 University Avenue Opposite Sistrina Hall, West Berkeley, Cal.

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SCHOOL DIRECTORS—G. M. Robertson, P. R. Boone, J. W. Richards, B. F. Bergen, H. W. Taylor, Ed. F. Niehaus.

CLERK—C. S. Preble.

ATTORNEY—Thos. F. Graber.

MARSHAL—J. W. Striker.

ASSESSOR—I. W. Wells.

ENGINEER—Charles L. Huggins.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—E. H. Shaw, East Berkeley; C. R. Lord, West Berkeley.

CONSTABLES—T. G. Botherton, East Berkeley; Con. Newell, West Berkeley.

GAZETTELETS.

Call on E. H. Driggs for your oil and gasoline stoves. He will suit you in prices.

If you want a nice suit of clothes call on Mikkelsen & Berry, 2124 Center street, Berkeley. All kinds of repairing done.

If you want window glass of any size, numbers, lawn mowers, any kind of cutlery, in fact for anything in the hardware line, call upon SCHMITT & ZEHNER in Shattuck Block, and you can get them to suit.

Get your watches, clocks and jewelry repaired at R. A. Curry's, formerly Scott's 2124 Center street, Berkeley. Diamonds, watches and jewelry of all kinds on hand. Work guaranteed.

NOTICE.

Parties so desiring can always call up the GAZETTE by telephone.

Telephone No. 33, six bells, West Berkeley. The office in East Berkeley will for the time being be located in the same office with the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Madame Kohne, midwife and ladies' nurse, has removed from 1912 Fifth street, to Eighth street, between University avenue and Addison street.

Call at the Dwight Way Station Barber Shop, near Shattuck avenue. First-class attendance.

FRED. CHAMPAGNE,

2113 Dwight Way.

OFFICE OF THE

Assessor of Alameda County.

Poll Tax Notice.

OAKLAND, March 4, 1895.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the State Poll Tax of Two Dollars for the year 1895 is now due and payable at my office, Room 1, Court House, or to a deputy assessor.

SEC. 3839 of the Political Code reads as follows:

Every male inhabitant of the State, over twenty-one and under 60 years of age, except paupers, insane persons and Indians, not taxed, must annually pay a poll tax of two dollars, provided the same be paid between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in July, then it shall be three dollars.

SEC. 3846 of the Political Code makes it the duty of the Assessor to "demand Poll Tax of every person liable therefor, and on the neglect or refusal of such persons to pay, he must collect by seizure and sale of any personal property owned by such person."

Under sections 429 to 434 every person who refuses to give his own name or the name of any person in his employ, or who in any manner obstructs the Assessor or any of his deputies in the collection of the State Poll Tax, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in the County Jail, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Only those persons under twenty-one of over sixty years of age are exempt. Poll Tax must be paid on demand.

Henry P. Dalton,

Assessor of Alameda County.

OFFICE OF THE

Assessor of Alameda County.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OAKLAND, March 4, 1895.

ALL PERSONS, firms, company, corporations and associations are required to deliver at the Assessor's office, at the Court House, City of Oakland, County of Alameda, immediately, a statement under oath of all property, both real and personal, owned, or claimed by him, her or them, or in their possession or held in trust for others, at 12 o'clock meridian on the FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1895, in accordance with the constitution.

Refusal to neglect to make a sworn statement of all the property owned or held in trust, will subject the person so refusing or neglecting to make such sworn statements to the full penalty of the law—one hundred dollars fine and a year of imprisonment.

All persons owning real estate that has heretofore been assessed in the wrong name on the real estate assessment book, or who have purchased real estate within the last year, are requested to appear with their deeds, at the Assessor's office, and have the proper changes made for the year 1895. Immediate attention is necessary, as work on the book has already been commenced. Proper blanks may be obtained at the Assessor's office.

Henry P. Dalton,

Assessor of Alameda County.

Miss Lillie Hansen

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Dressmaker & Milliner,

LEGAL INSANITY.

Should "Uncontrollable Impulse" Be Criminal Conviction?

The New York Law Journal recently published an editorial article favoring a modification of the test of insanity in criminal cases. The ability to distinguish between right and wrong in reference to the act committed and to know that it was wrong is a standard of mental capacity required in New York to render a person responsible for crimes committed by him.

The Law Journal argues in favor of grading punishment according to the mental condition of offenders who may be "partially insane." Many alienists, including Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, do not recognize "partial insanity," saying that a person is either sane or insane. The state in which the mind acts correctly as to its judgment, but the will is controlled by some impulse which the mind cannot master, is not recognized in many criminal courts, because it has been found that the excuse of irresistible impulse led to too great a number of acquittals in cases where defendants were really guilty of serious offenses.

In civil cases it is easier to deal with persons whose minds are so affected that they cannot come to correct conclusions as to certain subjects. The issues at stake are frequently less important, and it is possible to learn whether a particular act was done under the influence of the delusion or mental weakness which affects the person concerned.

First Foreign Salute to Our Flag.

In Quiberon bay there was a great French fleet under the command of Admiral La Motte-Piquet, and from him Paul Jones obtained what he claimed to be the first foreign salute ever given the American flag. It is true that the governor of one of the Dutch West India islands had got in trouble the year before for saluting the American flag, but La Motte-Piquet's was undoubtedly the first direct and unqualified salute. It was not obtained without some address as well as boldness on Paul Jones' part, as the alliance between France and the United States was not then signed, but when the French admiral agreed to salute he did it courteously, paying the compliment of having his guns already manned when Paul Jones sailed through the fleet. —Molly Elliot Seawell's "Paul Jones" in Century.

The Pompadour Roll.

A rumor comes from Paris that parted hair is not to be the fashion much longer; that even more trying still the pompadour roll surrounding the face is to be the thing. If this be so, then for a return of the rats, those curious abominations of our mothers' time over which the hair is brushed, will once more be used. With the hair brushed back in this fashion it is to be arranged in the shape of a figure 8, quite high at the back of the head, and the Psyche knot, which has been with us long enough to become modified into quite a graceful arrangement, will have to go.

Taxes will be delinquent after Monday evening next when 5 per cent will be added.

It may not be so very long a time between the meeting of Judge Goff and the Governor of South Carolina. Already officers under Governor Evans are in contempt of Court. It remains to be seen what Judge Goff will do.

The supply contractors of San Francisco have made a combination and refuse to supply the city with anything upon the ground that the corporation has no money to pay for anything it orders. There are a great many people in the various institutions of the city who are dependent for their daily food upon supplies furnished by contractors. Flour, meat and potatoes and many other things are furnished by contract. When these things cannot be had what are the human beings going to do to sustain life. The case is apparently hard and is due to conniving supervisors.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Co-partnership heretofore existing between Edward Brennan and Hugh McDonald is hereby and this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to said co-partnership to be paid to Edward Brennan, who will continue the business of the firm to-wit: The Grocery Business, near the northeast corner of University and San Pablo avenues. That all debts owing by said firm will be paid by Edward Brennan.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our names and seals, this 19th day of April, 1895.
ED. BRENNAN.
HUGH M. DONALD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of April 1895.
GEORGE SCHMIDT,
Notary Public in and for Alameda County, State of California, ap 19 1 m

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Partnership.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between R. L. Agers and John J. K. Koughan, under the firm name and style of R. L. Agers & Co., near the corner of Dwight way and Telegraph avenue, in the Town of Berkeley, Alameda County, California, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All bills payable and receivable will be attended to at the former place of business of said firm.
Dated Berkeley, April 1, 1895.

AN INSIDIOUS VICE.

Gambling Is Worse Than Drunkenness to Business Integrity.

"Gambling is the skulking, poisonous foe to business integrity," said an experienced business man. "You can see the signs of drunkenness," he said, "and guard against being damaged by a drinking partner or employee, but more often than not you know nothing of the gambler's downward progress until your losses tell the tale. I have seldom seen a case in which the habit of gambling did not have the companion habit of lying. The lying gets worse as the gambling becomes confirmed. Your gambling associate comes along with such a cheerful mask of falsehood that you are indignant when somebody intimates that he is treading the dangerous path of dalliance with cards or horses."

"Some years ago I had a little experience which I've no doubt many merchants can duplicate. I was a managing partner in a branch of one of the most extensive houses in St. Louis. We had a salesman whom we valued highly. It came to our knowledge that he was falling in love with poker. I said that he must be warned. The other partner thought he was all right, but consented to the warning. In a few months the man collected a bill and lost the money at poker. I then insisted on reporting a discharge to the main firm, but my partner stuck to his faith in the man's promises. Finally we compromised by retaining the delinquent on condition that my partner notify the firm that he would be personally responsible for losses caused by a repetition of the occurrence. We also sent to every customer a notice that all bills should be paid directly to our headquarters."

"Before six months had passed the salesman managed to collect a bill of \$1,500 and lost every dollar."

"My partner took the money out of his pocket and reimbursed the firm. It is not necessary to tell anybody who knows gamblers that he never received a cent from the man he had befriended."

"The preacher and the lawmaker may grade other vices as more heinous, but the merchant and the banker who know what is good for them are more afraid of gamblers than of anything else." —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE PLAINS IN WINTER.

A Journey Across the Continent in March Is Like a Voyage.

The journey across the continent from west to east in midwinter is very much like a voyage. When one lands at St. Paul from the overland train, it is with all the sensations of making port after having passed over the icebound sea of the plains.

The uniform dazzle of miles of monotonous snow, broken only where it sinks to indigo shadow or swells to crests of intolerable light, has for days given to the world outside the pane a sentiment of immensity rarely matched by the moving sea.

There is majesty in the limitless sweep of level earth, so slightly over-arched by the level sky, but majesty that becomes desolation when seen in intimate relation to human life.

A furry team of horses struggling across the plains, drawing a meager sledge load of firewood along a narrow trail in the snow to some unseen farmhouse, hibernating through the long winter months for the resurrection of a few fierce weeks of summer sunshine; a little schoolhouse of unplanned boards perched on a swell of the vast, silent landscape; a farmhouse backed by barn and corral, with a tiny yard in front encircled by a tawdry frill of white-washed paling, showing yellow above the snow—all these, with miles of snow between, pierce one with a keener sense of loneliness than could any personal experience.

The human element is so inadequate that one passes these scattered evidences of a struggle for life as in a sound ship one might pass a frail craft at sea.

There are eagle minds upon which this solemn hostility of unconquered nature acts as a challenge; one sees this in the voice and step and eye of men who have built Dakota and Montana towns. Sturdy and unawed, they have fought their way and wrestled for themselves a foothold on the great inhospitable plains.

The level iridescent blaze of cloudless winter days, the treeless prairies aflame with color materialized in a thousand wild flowers, the dreary swells of autumn brown, lifted here and there into sharp buttes of threatening stone—each in its own way impresses the imagination, but repels the nestling instinct of home seeking man. —Atlantic Monthly.

Mr. Vaux Did Dance With Her.

The story often told that the late Hon. Richard Vaux had danced with Queen Victoria has been denied quite frequently since his death, but as a matter of fact he did dance with the queen. He was not her partner, it is true, but danced in what was known as the queen's cotillon at the ball given in her honor in 1887, when he was secretary of the United States legation. Mr. Vaux was selected by the queen herself as one of the seven persons to join with her in the dance, a very great honor. In the course of the evolutions in the cotillon he danced with the queen. This statement was made by Mr. Vaux to a well known Pennsylvanian who served with him in the Fifty-first congress. —Philadelphia Record.

Held to the Habit.

"I can't let you have any money, that's flat," said the new woman. "Why?" asked the husband, tears gathering in his limpid blue eyes. "Because," confessed the breadwinner shamefacedly, "there is a bargain sale down at Cutten's, and they are selling the loveliest spring trousers ever seen for \$2.98. I thought I had got over the bargain counter habit, but this is something I cannot resist." —Indianapolis Journal.

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THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

One of the Most Remarkable Incidents in His Variegated Career.

"After I had gathered in what I could find in the dining room," said the retired burglar, telling of his experience in a house in western Massachusetts, "I started for the parlor. This parlor was just in front of the dining room, and there were heavy curtains between. I pushed these curtains one side and went in carefully, so as not to mar the furniture by kicking it, feeling along for the table which I knew must be in the center. I came to it presently and found it very solid feeling, with a sort of molding or carving along the edge. I had struck it on a side apparently, and so I felt toward the dining room until I came to a corner of the table, and then I felt along the end for the next corner to get the dimensions of it. I struck the other corner so quick that it made my hair raise right up. I knew there was only one thing they build of such shape, and that's a coffin."

"I turned my light on it, and it was a big oak casket—one of the kind they make now days, square and solid, and it had three silver handles on each side. I didn't dare look in, but I felt as though I ought to have them handles. The head was toward the front of the house and the foot toward the dining room. I set my lamp down and got my screwdriver out of my bag and began on one of the handles nearest the foot. I suppose I must have felt a little easier after I'd got that one off and into the bag. I know I went around the end and then up the other side pretty prompt, getting 'em off smooth as could be, and around the head and started down the other side where I'd begun. I got the handle off by the head on that side, and then I went at the last handle, the one in the middle. In turning the last screw out of the handle I dropped my screwdriver."

"It seemed to me as though it made more noise than an iron telegraph pole dropping inside of an empty iron oil tank. I just lay down and waited. I didn't dare run. I expected a million people would come pouring down the stairs and from all around, and I just waited, lying on the floor, but there didn't anybody come. You know, the fact was that dropping that screwdriver hadn't made noise enough to wake up a mouse, but it seemed to me like the greatest racket you ever heard, and it scared me most to death. But when nobody came I picked up the screwdriver and set it in the notch of the screw again, and I'd just got that handle off when I heard somebody say:

"Don't you think you're crowdin' us here a little, my friend, carrying away them handles?" It was the dead man sitting up and looking down at me. I suppose he'd been in an epileptic trance or something of that sort, and dropping that screwdriver had made just shock enough to start him into life again.

"I was so scared I dropped the handle, but I grabbed my bag—I suppose instinct made me do that—and started out through the dining room again and down cellar and out by the window I came in by. I didn't wait to see if anybody was coming this time."

"I got \$117 for those five handles. It seemed a pity to lose the other one, but it was always a great satisfaction to me to think that I'd woke the man up." —New York Sun.

She Wilted Him.

There is one patron of the North Pennsylvania street line who has the reputation of being most dreadfully disagreeable. The conductors say he is a kisser, and the neighbors say he has the dyspepsia. Anyway he generally creates a scene wherever he goes, but since a recent experience he is a little particular about his conduct on a street car. He boarded a crowded car at—well, some street between Ohio and Seventh. The aisle was filled with persons holding on to the straps. He stood for a second in the doorway and glowered at those within. The conductor placed his hand on the shoulder of the bad tempered man and said:

"Pass on, please, and don't stand in the doorway!"

The disagreeable man turned his head a bit and snapped in return:

"Don't get gay. Stop your pushing, or I'll report!"

The unfortunate man, while making this speech to the conductor, did not observe that a woman was attempting to pass out. Like many others, he thought the car had stopped for him alone. But his crabbed remarks were cut short by an energetic shove from the lady passenger. She thought his cutting remarks were aimed at her, and in a high pitched voice she replied:

"You are insulting, sir, and very ungentlemanly. I must get out, and if you are not enough of a gentleman to allow me to pass I shall do some reporting."

The bad tempered man tried to explain and apologize, but the woman brushed past him. All the passengers heard the remarks and witnessed the incident, and the disagreeable man looked truly ashamed. —Indianapolis Journal.

His First Visit.

"It seems very swampy along here," observed the New Yorker, looking languidly out of the car window. "How much farther is it to Chicago?"

"You've been in Chicago half an hour," said the conductor majestically.

"Good gracious! I don't see any residences."

"You must be nearsighted, sir. I can see the dwelling of one of the oldest families in Chicago not half a mile away."

"I—I can't see it at all. What's their name?"

"Muskat."

"Bless my soul!" —Chicago Tribune.

Saxony was so called because it was inhabited by the Saxons, who took their name from the sea ax, a small battle-axe or knife which they bore in their girdles.

In 1878 the complete success of water gas as an illuminant was made apparent.